

normal, iridescent, with a purplish hue to naked eye; marginal fringe rather long; venation dusky yellowish. Body bearing sparse short whitish hairs.

Antennæ 11-jointed, elbowed. Scape long, its base slender, slightly curved, as long as the next four joints combined; pedicel short, oval, much longer than the following joint; 3, 4, and 5, shortest, subequal, 5 slightly longer, each about half the length of the pedicel, globular; 6 longer and wider, next the smallest joint after 3, 4, and 5; 7 the longest funicle joint, cylindrical, much thicker than 6, and slightly more so than 8, equal in width to 9 and 10; 8 smaller than 9 and 10, larger than 4; 9 next the longest funicle joint, equal in width to 7 and 10, the latter short but longer than 4; 11 or the club, about as long as 8, 9, and 10 combined, the thickest joint cylindrical. Antennæ pubescent, shorter than body.

From three specimens.

Male.—Length, 0.81 mm.—The same. More slender. Antennæ 13-jointed, filiform. Scape short, longer than the following joint, the latter, the pedicel, rounded, not half as long as the first funicle joint. The following joints cylindrical, about equal, or slightly longer cephalad. Apical joint, or the club, subconical.

From a single specimen.

Bred supposedly from the eggs of *Anthonomus quadrigibbus* Say, in the fruit of *Cratægus*, June 18, 1905, sent in by Mr. J. H. Beattie from Fort Valley, Georgia, in connection with the Deciduous Fruit Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

Type.—No. 8435, U. S. N. M. 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Descriptions of New Coleoptera from Arizona with Notes on Some other Species.

BY HENRY SKINNER.

Plisiotis beyeri n. sp.

Form oval, somewhat elongate; surface bright apple green. Head sparsely punctate, clypeal margin narrowly reflexed. Antennæ piceous, basal joints rose pink. Thorax not twice as wide as long, a little narrower at apex, broadest at middle, hind angles nearly rectangular, surface finely punctate with no admixture of coarser punctures. Elytra very little wider at base than the thorax, broadest at the middle, surface very obsoletely striate, the striations under a lens appearing confused. Body beneath lighter and of a more golden tint; metasternum coarsely punctate. Legs entirely rose pink with a pearly opalescence, except the femora of the first pair which are golden apple green. Length 31 mm.

This species is quite different from its closest ally *P. woodii* Horn. It is larger, more elongate, with the elytral margin having a pronounced outward curve near the centre. The legs are entirely and strikingly different in color from those of *woodii*, the latter being bright green with the tarsi metallic violaceous. The hind tibiae are less spined and pitted in *beyeri* which has an entirely different facies. It has more the general appearance of some of the species of *Chrysina*. About a year ago I received a specimen from Reef, Cochise County, Arizona, and have also examined one in Mr. Wenzel's collection presumably from the same place in the Huachuca Mountains. During the past summer I saw a number of specimens taken by Messrs. Beyer, Schaeffer and Biederman, and learned that the species had been distributed in collections under the name *Plusiotis woodii* Horn. Named in honor of Mr. G. Beyer, of New York, that enthusiastic and indefatigable collector who has done such good work in making better known many rare species. Described from four specimens, two from Carr Canyon, one from Miller Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, and one in Mr. Wenzel's collection probably from the same mountains. I wrote to Dr. H. C. Wood, of Philadelphia, in regard to the exact locality of *Plusiotis woodii* and received the following reply: "The beetles you speak of were, I believe, collected near El Paso, Texas. Certainly either there or in the valley of Tornellias (spelt from memory) creek in the great bend of the Rio Grande, as these were the only places at which our expedition touched the Rio Grande." *Plusiotis gloriosa* was taken commonly at about five thousand feet elevation and *P. lecontei* is believed to be fairly abundant above six thousand feet in both Carr and Ramsey Canyons, although but few specimens were found.

***Acanthocinus linearis* n. sp.**

Head covered with dense pubescence, composed of a mixture of brown and gray hairs. Antennae brown with alternating gray patches. Thorax vinaceous buff, pubescent with black punctuation and lateral line or fascia of velvety brown; central dorsal surface with a wide longitudinal band or fascia of dark brown, in some specimens broken into three distinct lines. Abdomen with mixed pubescence of gray and white (vinaceous buff?). Humeri same color as the thorax; basal two-thirds of elytra heavily pu-

bescent with the brown hairs predominating. Lower or apical third ferruginous, separated from basal third by an oblique raised ferruginous stripe, composed of three elevations. This oblique stripe will serve to separate this species from its allies. Length, ♂, 12.5 mm.; ♀, 14 mm., including ovipositor 19 mm.

This fine and distinct species is from the same locality as the others herein described. Six specimens. August, 1905.

Oncideres quercus n. sp.

Elongate and convex, densely clothed with light gray pubescence. Thorax wider than long, narrowed behind the lateral tubercle. Bases of elytra with dense ferruginous pubescence, with the same character of spots on the apical third, some of which near the apex are yellowish. Length 12 mm.

This species is allied to *texana* Horn, but slenderer, less robust, lighter in color and the elytral spots more distinct, raised and differentiated from the elytron. Described from two specimens taken in Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Southern Arizona, in August. Probably half the oak trees at about five thousand feet elevation had branches and twigs severed by this species, and it must be quite abundant but is difficult to see and find, except when at work cutting off branches.

Prionus heros Fall, was fairly abundant and its hum just at dusk was a common sound.

Lypsimena tigrina n. sp.

Entire beetle light grey with linear dashes of black on the elytra arranged as follows from base to apex: One, two, four, two. Of the apical two spots one is cardioid and the other linear. The thorax has three black dots in the form of a triangle. The antennal joints are half black and half grey. Length 12 mm.

This is a very handsome and distinctly marked species and is the largest in the genus. Described from one specimen from Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona, and one in the Horn collection from Southern Texas.

An interesting find was *Ophistomis ventralis* Horn, described from El Taste, Southern California.

Clerus bimaculatus n. sp.

Head, thorax, abdomen and legs brown, pubescent, obsoletely punctate. Elytra brown, with a central, round, pink or flesh colored spot; the lower or apical third of the elytra covered by coarse hairs which

make up part of the maculation or ornamentation. The pink spots may also be considered a central fascia sharply interrupted in the middle by the elytral suture. The color of the elytron posterior to these spots is darker in color, almost piceous. Length 11 mm.

This species is most nearly allied to *quadrisignata* Say, and was common in Carr Canyon in August. It is a large and handsome species.

Cymatodera tricolor n. sp.

Form moderately slender, sparsely pubescent. Antennæ pale brown; anterior and middle legs brown, posterior pair dark brown, almost black. Head and outer third of the thorax very dark green, a red band crossing the thorax at the middle, the basal third of the thorax red. Abdominal segments black. There is a yellowish white median fascia, narrowest at the suture; anterior to this is a black band of about the same width and from this black band to the base of the elytra is red. From the fascia to the apex the elytra are piceous.

It is perhaps more nearly related to *belfragei* than to any other species. It is very striking and distinct. From one specimen, Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mountains, Arizona. I hope to publish a list of the Coleoptera I took in Arizona and will mention at this time a few rarities.

Byrsopolis lanigera Bates.

Biol. Cent.—Amer. Coleop. ii, pt. ii, p. 291, a large and handsome lamellicorn was taken (3 specimens).

Pasimachus mexicanus a beautiful species. *Euphoria holochloris* recently described by Prof. Fall was fairly common. *Amblychila baroni* which appears to be quite distinct from *A. cylindriciformis* and a much smaller species. It is still very rare in collections.

DESPITE the prevalence in Germantown, Philadelphia, of the praying mantis, the queer bug from Japan, to many people it is still a terror. A pupil in one of the public schools in that district found a nest of the insect's eggs on the branch of a tree the other day, and thinking it was a butterfly's cocoon took it to her teacher. It was hung up in the school room and soon showed signs of life, but instead of the butterfly came hundreds of bugs which looked like large mosquitoes. They could not fly, but crawled around on the branch with such threatening aspect that the teacher, afraid to touch them, was compelled to dismiss the class. The janitor was called in, but promptly refused to tackle the job of removing the mantids until, upon further urging, he got a bucket and, with the aid of a long scrubbing brush-handle, dropped the branch into it. Then he clapped a cover on the bucket and removed the perfectly harmless insects, and the pursuit of education was resumed.—*Newspaper*.